THE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Wonderful Experiences and Notable Meetings with Rulers and Lenders of Countries Traversed-

It was built by Senator Edmunds for his with a few other platitudes, the conversa-own house, and it is a very comfortable tion terminated."

JESSE GRANT AND QUEEN'S DINNER. She does not care for newspaper notoriety and is anxious to be kept in the background. My chat with her, however, was so interesting and so full of matter which the American people should know that I have asked her to allow me to publish it. It was merely a rambling conversation, and I give it very

MRS. GENERAL GRANT AT SEVENTY.

But first let me tell you how Mrs. Grant looks now in her 70th year. She is one of the youngest old ladies in Washington. You would not take her to be more than 60. Her face is full and almost free from wrinkles. Her hair is iron gray, and she has quite a lot of it. Her eyesight has never been very good, and it has failed now so that she cannot read a great deal. She does not wear glasses, however, and to outward appearance her eyes are not weak. She walks easily and firmly, and she tells me she is in good health. She is a good talker. Her voice is low and pleasant and she grows vivacious as she reviews some of the wonderful events of her career. She is thoroughly wrapped up in her family, her children and her grandchildren and in her love for General Grant. In speaking of him she MRS. GENERAL GRANT AT SEVENTY. dren and her grandchildren and in her love for General Grant. In speaking of him she refers to him as "The General." She has a good memory and she tells many interesting stories concerning him. No married couple ever lived closer to each other than did the general and Mrs. Grant. She was, perhaps, his only real confident. The two were one in almost everything, and their life was a most beautiful one. For several years Mrs. Grant has been engaged in writing a book of her reminiscences. This will cover more than fifty years and it will be full of unwritten history.

It will tell hundreds of interesting things about Grant and the men connected with him which have never been published. It will describe her four years in camp with the general, will tell stories of her eight years in the white house, and will give the may be given to the press at any time. General Grant left a large number of papers and valuable letters. He also left a diary, which-contains a great many interesting entries. Mrs. Grant has about 300 of his love let-ters, and there are other valuable manuscripts. His state papers, however, will probably be issued in a separate volume by Colonel Fred Grant. Mrs. Grant's book will be made up chiefly of her own reminiscences, and they will be interesting in the extreme. MRS. GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

During my stay in North China about a year ago I bought at Tien-Tsin a negative which was taken of General Grant and Li Hung Chang during General Grant's stay in Tien-Tsin. Copies from this negative are very rare, and I took three photographs with me to Mrs. Grant. As she looked them over

she said: remember very well when this picture was taken. Li Hung Chang and General Grant became great friends during our stay in China, and the two corresponded together up to the time of the general's death. At this time Li Hung Chang wrote me a long letter of condolence, and at the time of Lady Li's death I wrote him. Some letters passed between us during the late war between China and Japan. I had expected the Chinese would be victorious, and even after the first successes of the Japanese I thought the Chinese, on account of their enormous numbers, would finally overwhelm them. At the time we were in China the relations of the two countries were strained, and General Grant advised Li that war should be prevented if possible. I wrote to Li Hung Chang at the time he was shot at Hiroshima, saying that I was sorry for him and that I hoped by the time my letter reached him he would be entirely well. He replied to this and sent me the terms of peace which he had proposed to the Japanese, and after this a book giving the history of the peace negotiations." GRANT'S RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

I here asked Mrs. Grant as to some of her experiences in Europe and in reply she chatted interestingly concerning some of the great courts which she had visited. She described the honor with which the general was received everywhere, and graw enthu-siastic as she told how well he had acquitted himself whenever called upon to re-spond to some great speech on the spur of the moment. An instance of this kind occurred at Liverpool. Said Mrs. Grant: "When we landed the wharves were cov-"When we landed the wharves were covered with people. There must have been 50,000 faces upturned to look at us as we came from the ship. We were received by the mayor, who welcomed the general in a grandiloquent speech as he presented him with the freedom of the city. I trembled while the mayor was talking, for I knew the general had prepared no response. I was anxious that he should do well in making this his first utterance England, and I wondered what he would say. He both surprised and delighted me. He made a splendid speech in reply, saying just the right things in just the right words. It was received with great ap-plause, and was favorably commented

upon in all the papers."
"I suppose, Mrs. Grant," said I, "that you "I suppose, Mrs. Grant, Said I, that you were often surprised in that way. General Grant had, I imagine, a nature which was full of surprises, had he not?"

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Grant, "that I was often surprised at what the general

did. You know I always considered that General Grant was a very great man." GRANT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES. "By the way, Mrs. Grant, there has been quite a lot published concerning your re-

eption in England and your treatment by

the nobility."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Grant, "there has, and the most of that published has been entirely untrue. I have written up the exact story in my book, and it will be published some day. The truth is that our reeeption was the most friendly in every respect and that by all classes. The prince of Wales was especially cordial, and at the dinner at the Mariborough house, which has been so much written about, he went much out of his way to pay the highest honors to General Grant. I remember upon arriving, we had to pass through a wide corridor to get to the reception room, in which the guests were standing, preparatory to going out to dinner. Half way down this corridor there was a door with a green screen at the side of it. As the general and I walked down together, the prince of Wales came out and shook seption was the most friendly in every respec of Wales came out and a with General Grant and myself. greeted the general very cordially in-deed, and told him that he was anxious that his sons should see him and know him. He then called the little fellows by

"They were in the room out of which he had just come. They walked in, and the prince introduced them to the general. The hoys were. I judge, 10 or 12 years old. The little fellows shook hands with General Grant, and then stepped off and looked him over from head to toe, as though they would like to see just what kind of a looking man he was. We chatted a moment longer, and then I asked the prince as to whether we were to move on to the drawing room. He replied 'Yes,' and we walked on into this room, where many of the other guests were assembled. Among those who were at the dinner were the emperor and empress of Brazil. They arrived a few moments after we did, and the prince of Wales presented them to the guests. I remember that the suppress of Brazil saw me when she was They were in the room out of which he

RECOLLECTIONS OF GRANT half way down the line, and, skipping a number of the guests for the time, she came across the room and shook my hand, saying she was glad to see me again, and referring to the pleasant visit she had had in America while the general was president. I suppose she was glad to see any one whom she had met before, and for that reason came at once to me."

A WORD WITH QUEEN VICTORIA. "Will you tell me something of your meet-ing with Queen Victoria, Mrs. Grant?"

general and I were invited to dine with her." replied Mrs. Grant. "When we arrived at the castle a suite of rooms were placed at our Mrs Grant in Retirement.

(Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. General

Grant is leading a retired life here at Washington. Her home is the mansion of Senator Edmunds, for which she paid \$50,000 some months ago. It is a comfortable brick house of perhaps fifteen rooms, located in house of perhaps fifteen rooms, located in one of the most fashionable parts of the city. The queen said she was glad of this, and,

"By the way, Mrs. Grant, what is the true story as to the presence of Jesse at that dinner? You have seen the stories which were published some time ago, which stated that he refused to remain at the din-ner unless he could sit down at her majesty's

"Yes, I have heard the stories," replied Mrs. Grant. "They were not true stories. and I was very sorry to see them published. The truth is that Jesse's conduct there, as it has always been elsewhere, was that of a gentleman. He was treated like a gentleman everywhere in England, and there was no intention whatever by the English to slight him there or anywhere. The matter rose through a misunderstanding, to put it mildly, on the part of Mr. Badeau. Jesse did not want to go to the dinner at all. He had an invitation that evening to attend a big ball in London, where there were a lot of young people, and when the invitation came he told his father and myself that he did not want to go. We were very anxious, how-ever, that he should have all the advantages of our tour, and we thought 't would be a pleasant thing for him to remember in after life that he had had such an experience. My children were all very obedient, and when I told Jesse that I would like to have him go he at once said he would give up the ball and attend the dinner. Shortly after we had arrived at Windsor castle, and while we were esting in our rooms there, Mr. Badeau came n very much excited. He said to the general hat he been told that himself and Jesse were not to dine with the queen's party, but with the household.

"But," said the general, 'that's your good fortune; the household is composed of young ladies and gentlemen of the nobility of Fingland, and would not this be pleasanter for both you young men than to be at the other "Mr. Badeau, however, contended that he

and Jesse were not being treated properly, and complained that it was an insult. A moment later Jesse came in and gaid the wanderings of this Penelope with her Ulysses in the tour around the world. The book is already written. It will contain more than 100,000 words, and though no arrangements have yet been made for its publication, it He said that he hid come out there to dine with the queen and if it was a mistake, he thought he ought to be permitted to go back to London. He wanted to know of General Grant as to whether he had not given the queen's son a dinner at the white house when he was at Washington, and was so earnest in his desire to return to London that the general finally said he would ascertain as to the truth of the report. He then sent out and asked the person in authority if it was and asked the person in authority if it was true that Mr. Grant had not been invited to dine at the queen's table. The answer came back at once. It was to the effect that the queen most certainly expected Mr. Trant to be one of the party at her table, and the re-sult was that Jesse stayed. I think, myself, that Mr. Badeau was much provoked at the

tertained, however, by the crown prince and crown princess, and again by the Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck. Prince Bis-marck took the general and myself to the war chamber, where the commission was then sitting to settle the terms of the Russo-Turkish war. The chamber was empty at the time, and he pointed out the chairs in which the different commissioners sat, showing me his chair, that of Beaconsfield and others. As he did so I asked him what it was all for, and he looked at me evidently very much surprised at my apparent ignor-ance. I hastened to answer that I knew tha was to settle the terms of the war be could not see what the Germans had to do ould not see what the Germans had to do
with it. Prince Blamarck straightened himself up. His face at first was quite zober,
but his mouth soon softened into a smile,
and he repled: "To tell you the truth,
madem, Russia has taken too much Turkey

"Prince Bismarck was very couretous his manner," Mrs. Grant went on. "I re-member upon our departure he walked with me out to the carriage, and when I bade him goodbye and offered him my hand, he took it in his, and then bending low over it, kissed it. As he did so I said: 'Now, prince if I go back to America and the people there learn that you have kissed my hand, every German in America will want to kiss it.'

"'Well,' replied Prince Bismarck, as he looked rather admiringly dawn at my hand. looked rather admiringly down at my hand, which looked very small in contrast with his great palm, 'well. I should not wonder at that.' He then handed me into the carriage

and said goodbye. "Speaking of the meeting of Prince Bis-marck and General Grant," Mrs. Grant went on, "I have seen the statement that when the two met together that the chancellor and the general talked dogs and duck hunting like two boys. This is not true. The general has been represented by some as being effusive in his manner at times. He was always retired and reserved. Even in his own family he was not demonstrative, and he never was what is called a 'hail fel-low, well met' man with strangers."

GRANT AND HIS STATE PAPERS. I here referred to General Grant's book, and Mrs. Grant told me that it had already netted almost \$500,000 to the family, and that it was still selling. She said that Colonel Fred had gone over the book and revised it, adding a great many marginal notes as to dates and other matters, and that the new edition, which had recently been brought out, was much better than the first, which had been hurriedly prepared. I spoke to her it. Thereafte of Grant's wonderful literary ability, and with a knife. asked her if it was not a surprise even to her. She replied that it was not. She said: "General Grant always had a wonderful power ports, and that with a pen. His last report of the war was penned in Georgetown in a house near the reservoir there, in which we were living at the time. Every one of his messages as president was written with his own hand, and no one ever saw them until they were sent to be copied, or to the printers. He wrote many of them in my room, coming there to be free from callers. He would be writing at my desk, and I would interrupt him by telling him gossig and stories, and, perhaps, asking him questions. He would stand it for a while, but at the third or fourth interruption he would sometimes say, 'Julia, you must really not talk to me now, I have a very important paper which I am writing, and I can't do it if you interrupt me.' Then he would go to work again, and in about half an hour I would forget about what he had said, and would burst out with 'Ulys, don't you know that,' and would go on with another story. He would listen until I got through and then go back to his writing. He made few corrections in what he wrote, and he was thoroughly well nosted on almost everything."

rections in what he wrote, and he was thoroughly well posted on almost everything."
"Was he much of a talker?" I asked.
"Yes," replied Mrs. Grant. "he could talk yery well if he wished to, though it was often hard to get him to talk. He seldom

spoke about the war, and there were some subjects which he would never take up of his own accord. He would never allow me, however, to make a misstatement if he could

however, to make a misstatement if he could help it, and often I got him to talking about certain things by intentionally stating them in a way which I knew was not correct, whereupon the general would look at me in a despairing way and say: 'Now, Julia, I think you are mistaken about that; you have it all wrong. It was this way.' He would then go on to tell the true story of the matter in all its details. He grew interested as Nebraska Club.

ter in all its details. He grew interested as he talked. His face lighted up at such times and he expressed himself in good language. He was a very well read man, and during most of his life was a hard student." TRUE STORY OF HARVARD DINNER

"That is different from the idea generally held," said I.

"Yes, I know it is," was the reply, "but many ideas are held concerning General Grant which are not true ones. I remember one instance in particular which shows how such stories sometimes arise. It is in connection with the statements made some time ago by the president of Harvard college to his pupils in a lecture, in which he referred to General Grant, and said that, great as he was in natural ability, it was surprising how meager was the general's knowledge of books and how ignorant he was as to matters of literature. He then referred to a dinner which he had attended at which he had sat next to the general, and had asked him simple questions about books as to which he did not seem to understand how to answer. I remember that dinner very well and General Grant's remarks to me upon his return from it. He said complainingly: 'Why is it that I can never have any fun at a dinner? At this dinner from which I have dinner? At this dinner from which I have just come they wanted to do me great nonor, as they always do, and they seated me next the greatest man at the table. This was the president of Harvard college. I saw that if I engaged in conversation with him I would probably spend the whole evening discussing subjects dry as dust, and I concluded that I would not stand it and that I would have a good time like the rest of the fellows. Shortly after we sat down the president turned to me after we sat down the president turned to me and asked me some questions regarding Na-pier's Peninsular War. I looked as though I knew nothing about any peninsular war. I answered something, but my answer was evidently not satisfactory, for the president did not bother me again for fifteen minutes. When he next turned to me it was with a question about one of Dickens' novels. I looked very blank at this, and answered in such a way as to make him believe I had never heard of Dickens. The result was that he left me alone for the rest of the evening, and I really

alone for the rest of the evening, and I really had a good time.

"I suppose, however, that I have ruined my reputation with him."

"But you ought not to do such things, Ulys," said I. "It gives people a bad impression of you, and they think you don't know anything."

"I don't care," replied the general. "That "'I don't care,' replied the general. 'That

man was only a book worm, anyhow, and I did not want to talk books." "As to Napier's Peninsular War," contin-ued Mrs. Grant, "I doubt whether the learned president was nearly so well posted upon it as the general. I remember that he read this during the earlier days of our marriage, and not only read it, but made coplous notes from it. He was well posted on all military works and upon all kinds of literature. Why, he has read thousands of pages aloud to me. My eyes have never been very strong, and during the greater part of our life he read for hours to me every evening. While we were at Galena he read all the speeches in congress from both sides, and I was, per-haps, as well posted on public questions at that time as any woman in the country. His reading covered a wide range. It embraced all the great histories. He has read most of the novels of Dickens and Thackeray aloud to me, and I doubt whether there was a better read public man in the United States

GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB.

The conversation here turned to the general's death, and I asked Mrs. Grant whether having now moved to Washington, she would not perfer to have him buried at Arlington rather than at New York. She rapled that she did not wish any change made. that Mr. Badeau was much provoked at the thought that he was not to be one of the party at the queen's table and that this was the cause of the trouble."

PRINCE BISMARCK AND MRS. GRANT. "How were you treated at Berlin, Mrs. Grant? Did you meet the old emperor. Kaiser Withelm, when you were there?"

"No," replied Mrs. Grant. "It was just after the emperor had been shot by a would-be assassin, and though his wound was not mortal, he could not receive visitors. His palace was shut off by iron chains, and the streets and pavements about it were cushioned with hemlock bark. We were encushioned with hemlock bark. Grant had found that the climate that Mrs. Sartoris came over to this country, and she wished to live at Washing-ton. As a fundamental principle the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of crgan. Zation.

As a fundamental principle the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of crgan. Zation, phould be reduced to a minimum, and the resources from saie of stock husbanded for the principal and part of the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of crgan. Zation.

The surprise that she had not intended as plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of crgan. Zation and machinery, in this instance the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of the plant and machinery, in this instance the cost of the cost of crgan. Zation and machinery, in this instance the cost of the cost of crgan. Zation and machinery, in this instance the cost of crgan. Zation and machinery, in this instance the cost of crga Mrs. Grant had found that the climate of New York was such that she could not lie good and the general a lye there but a few months in the year, and best interests of the state she had hence bought the house in which she is now living. She told me that she liked Manufacturers' and Consumers' association Washington very much, that some of the of Nebraska is cited. This organization, a

one of the hardest workers on the police of the best movements that have been made in connection with the improvements of the New York City government were suggested by him, and a great part of the active work of the board is done by him. While Mr. Roosevelt and the other commissioners have een tearing the air and making speeches, h has been working, and, with the modesty of his father, has made no fuss about doing what he considered to be his duty, Mrs. Grant tells me that Colonel Fred grows more like his father every year, in both looks and actions, and he has, she evidently believes, inherited much of his father's ability.

Frank G. Carpenter

Rev. George Washington, colored, an employe of the Interior department, preaches to a little congregation in a suburb just outside Washington. During his last sermon he won a great deal of fame among his brethren by threatening to leave the pulpit and wipe up the floor with a doubting brother, who wanted him to give the name of Cain's wife "I dunno the name of Cain's wife," said Rev. George; "he mus' have had a wife, dough, or you wouldn't be yar, and of you doan' stop you' foolishness I'll cane you wid'n' an inch ob you' life!" That settled it. Thereafter you could have cut the silence

A Boston man asked a well known Boston clergyman one bitterly cold day last winter why he didn't have his church opened on "General Grant always had a wonderful power of expressing himself quickly and clearly. It used to make me very angry to see the papers question whether he had written his own reports from the war, or whether they had not been the work of some of his literary clerks. He wrote all of his own reports, and that with a pen. His last report of the war was penned in Georgetown in a certain week day this verger came upon a house near the reservoir there in which we certain week day this verger came upon a man in the abbey on his knees praying.

dear brother, in proportion to the property left behind. Couple of guineas for a poor man, 5 guineas for £10,000, and so on. Executor—Well, my friend has left £50,000, so that would be £25, but it seems a good

Rev. Mr. Canter-But, my dear brother, think of the strain on my conscience!

Address of the Executive Committee of the

PLANS OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN

Expected that Every Available Influence Will Be Enlisted-Hint at the Way the Organization Will Be Developed.

An address by the executive committee of the Nebraska club has just been issued. Its main parts are as follows:

Recognizing the value and need of organization in the general interest of our state, a number of gentlemen, representative of all sections of Nebraska, met at Omaha December 30, 1895, and incorporated the Ne-braska club, the general object of which is expressed in the articles of incorporation, expressed in the articles of incorporation, also the preamble and resolution which were in the early stages of the movement adopted, first, by the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association of Nebraska, and subsequently endorsed by many leading business and professional men, also state officials, mayors of cities and others, forming a preliminary groundwork for the subsequent building of the complete structure represented in the Nebraska club now being formed. The preamble and resolution referred to are as follows:

Whereas, The immigration of good cit-Whereas, Having in our great state a ter-ritory capable of supporting many times its present population and thousands of acres of as fertile soil as can be found anywhere in the world, one of Nebraska's greatest needs now is a more rapidly increasing population.

Whereas, An increase in immigration, mor

would result in, first, an increased trade in the commodities handled by the jobbers and the retail merchants of the state; second, an increased consumption of the products of our home manufacturers; third, the employment of idle labor and increased activity in all the avenues of business and the professions; fourth, an increase in the valuation of our farm land, city realty and other tax-able property, thereby producing a higher general average of prosperity to all our people now here and to come; and Whereas, There already exists among the people of our state, needing only to be crys-tallized and organized in order to become a live working factor in the general advance ment of the interests of the state, a sent ment strongly in favor of pushing Nebraska to the front in an honest, earnest and effec-tive manner, therefore, with an abiding faith in the great resources of our state and fullest confidence in the integrity of its citi-

zens, be It Resolved, That we, the undersigned, and others who shall hereafter join with us, hereby agree to associate ourselves tog ther and organize an association to be known as The Nebraska club, for the general purpose of securing the co-operation of all classes of people throughout the state in a systematic effort to promote immigration of good citi-zens, and add to the population of the state by the year A. D. 1900, 1,000,000 immigrants, being good settlers from other states and

SOMETHING ABOUT PLANS. While it is the chief purpose of this statement to direct attention to the methods of applying the forces width will be mustered applying the forces which will be mustered in this movement; for the general good, nevertheless plans for developing and completing the organization will be of general interest. The articless of incorporation require that 5,000 shares, shall be subscribed and paid before the club shall proceed to carry out the object for which it is incorporated. The first and immediate this incorporated. The first and immediate thing to porated. be accomplished, therefore, is clearly defined,

stantial support on the broad ground of pub-He good and the general advancement of the

As an example worthy of emulation, the pleasantest days of her life had been spent bere, and that she had regretted much when General Grant's presidential term came to an end and she had to leave.

In closing my interview I asked Mrs. Grant take the initiative in this movement, make something about her sons. She told me that up the original five stockholders necessary Jesse and Ulysses, ir., are doing well in San and call an organization meeting in their Diego, where they are largely interested in different locatities. This association has orreal estate, and are alding in building up that city, which they believe will be one of the greatest on the Pacific slope. She is much interested in Coknel Fred Grant and in his work in New York City, which she, in connection with many others who know what newspaper in the state a copy of the resilu-Colorel Grant is doing, thinks is hardly ap-preciated by the public. The truth, as I published in full, and that editorial reference learned from well-posted outside parties, and be madd in the strongest terms possible, en-not from Mrs. Grant, is that Colonel Grant is dorsing the proposition, and calling upon the people of the various communities to imp Volunteer organizers are called for and

should be readily secured from every county in the state without delay.

ONE HUNDRED STARTERS Over 100 signatur's were promptly added to the drafted preamble and resolution, being those of representative of rana all over the Volunteer organizers for more than twenty counties (nearly one-fourth of the entire number) have already responded, and there are stready piedged subscriptions to practically 1,009 shares of the capital stock. The co-operation and assistance of the orers is earnestly desired and it is believed will be almost universally accorded.

Fore'gn corporations and individuals havwork and success of the club, are requested to subscribe to the common fund. Every business firm, every farmer, and all others. regardless of vecation, polities or creed, are urged to join in the common effort. Not only the nominal but the actual and active co-operation of the various state and municipal officials is solicited, and by many already

On the occasion of any and all general conventions, farmers' institutes, or other pub-lic gatherings of gize or importance, it is desired and requested that the club be given a piace on the program thereof and proper time for a due and full presentation of its principles and purpose and its claim upon the public interest and support. If due notice is given the excentive committee will cudeavor to be represented on all such occa-

The ministers of the church can do worse than call attention sto the bus ness as well as the ethical merits of the idea and lend the influence of the pulpit to a less worthy

The real estate men will naturally occu preminent place is the active work of the rt is desired. A meeting will probably called of all regi estate dealers of the state in the near future. In the meantime

willing and prepared to act in organizing their respective counties.

The interest of the traveling salesmen, that army of hustiers its appealed to. The committee recognizes in them an excellent advertising medium. ... When once they set to talking a good thing they are sure to push it along and its success means more business and increased income for them. Their co-operation would be natural.

To the insurance agents and companies, the octors, the lawyers, and achool teachers, the women of the women's clubs, and all classes of business, fraternal, social, secular, non-recular, professional, and other interests the objects and merits of the organization are commended.

OUTLINE PLAN OF WORK. There are scores of ways and methods to be adopted and put into execution. To a very large extent they must be left to the discretion of the board of directors and executive committee. The exigencies of the hour, the opportunities of the moment and the circumstances of the case in hand must necessarily determine from time to time

just what in detail they should be.

A SNAP

TROUSERS!

WE still have about 500 odd lengths on hand-after stock taking-Remnants of our \$6-\$7 and \$8 patterns.

TUST enough for one pair of Pants in each Remnant, While they last we will cut them to order at

\$4.00 a Pair.

Some very choice Imported Fabrins at \$5-\$6-\$7.

IF you need Pants, select your pattern early Monday morning.

207 South 15th St.

207

few of them can be embodied within the limits of a short address. It is a fact not to be lost sight of that we have not only to induce immigrants, but to stay the tide of emigration, though small, from Nebruska. We have to meet in a dignified and forceful way the misapprehension that has gained footing abroad by the circulation of slanderous statements derogatory to the good name of the state. There is no question but that it can be done by simple and persistent statement of facts. It will be one of the duties of this organiza-tion to thoroughly inculcate the doctrine given expression to by Hon. Charles W. Irish at the ecent state irrigation convention when he aid: "Stick by your farms and stay by

Statistics and other reliable information will be circulated at home, therefore, as well as in those sections where these untrue and libelous items are first given publica

It is furthermore proposed to establish a newspaper or home magazine as the organ of this club, which shall be in no sense a competitor or in any manner, whatever or other publications in the state. sulation of such periodical would be almost wholly in states from which we derive our

greatest immigration.

The statistics compiled will bear chiefly spon matters of interest to the farmer, and credibility, they shall be printed in some convenient form from time to time and authenticated by the secretary of state or other state official, and issued directly from his office, although distributed by this club.

LITERARY BUREAU. There shall be a literary bureau, or bureau of facts and figures. From such a bureau its proposed shall constantly and regularly manate by good and bright pens new and ttractive matter. Great care will be exer-ised that it shall be first of all accurate, and that it shall be most judiclously distributed where it would naturally produce the est fruits.

There are several hundred 'real estate esters in the state, and it is suggested that they be organized into what may be known as the real estata agents bureau, adopt a set of rule; for their conduct, tending to dignify their calling, providing protection against ir-responsible, unscrupulous dealers, establishng and maintaining a uniform and proper rate of commission in their own interest, also barmony with and under the direction of

As already stated, the numerous ways and mathed; of effective work involving in all f the club cannot be measured by the score nd to attempt to detail them all here would manifestly occupy more space than is either required or desired, such as, for example Pirst, exhibit trains sent throughout the east second, gathering together and sending to various etate fairs annually, also leading county fairs, extensive exhibits of our products; third, organizing and running excur sions of real estate parties interested from the castern states named, bringing them here the harvest sosson to take back interestng stories of the marvels of irrigation, etc urth, organizing a bureau of what may b styled volunteer home paper correspond-ents of people throughout the state who will from time to time, send to the'r home paper in the east a general and spicy news letter full, however, of mest concerning the ad-vantages of this state as a place for homes and investment in farm lands; fifth, securing the co-operation of various correspondents of the religious periodicals of the country the same end, they being largely the isters of our churches; sixth, organizing a bureau of information with branches over the state and having reliable correspondents from whom, as required, the needed statis t'es and other information could be secured to be then systematized and put in readable convenient shaps for distribution

SUGGESTIONS SOLICITED. New methods will be developed as the work ence of similar very successful organizations north, south and west of us, as well as devise original ways and methods of work. The comm tter desires and solicits open criti-cism and suggestions along this line and cism and suggestions along this line and contributors of good, practical ideas may feel assured that such will be given dus conderation. This is an organization by the people of

the state. It is theirs and they will be ex-pected to entertain and manifist an interest n it in keeping with such a relationship.
Incidentally, but with emphasis, the people nost sought after shell be the farmers and most sought after shall be the farmers and the farmers' grown-up sons and daughters. We want our unoccupied agricultural land filled up. Give us thrifty husbandmen and settle up the country, and the cities will

take care of themselves.

Also incidentally, but with equal emphasis, politics and selfish interests must absolutely have no entrance here. This is a proposition as broad as the state. It etands for Nebraska, and no single business, professional or other interest shall be permitted to feel that it is to wield greater control or inthat it is to wield greater control or in-fluence than any other one interest. There must be no jealousies as between individuals, sections or localities or as between the cour rections or localities or as between the country and towns. It must be a common, united, harmonicous effort, not of the classes, but of the masses of the people, by the people and for the people, with the slightly changed application to "Of Nebraska people, by all classes of people, for the good people of other states and countries."

Dewitt's Little Early Risers cure indiges tion and bad breath.



STORM OF EIGHT YEARS AGO.

omaha Was Then Outside the Banans Today, January 12, is the anniversary of that storm which has passed into history

as "the blizzard of '88." This storm was by far the worst which had visited this section since the tepecs of the wandering Indians were displaced by the shack of the pioneer. The "oldest inhabitant" recalled nothing approaching it in fury and severity except a storm in 1864.

About 3 o'clock a. m. of the memorabl day the storm opened with a gentle fall of snow, which continued until about daylight the next morning. The temperature remained near the freezing point during the day, and the wind was a mild zephyr from the southeast. About 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon the wind almost entirely died out, but in a very few minutes it had shifted to the northwest and blew a gale. The air was filled with fine particles of snow, or, rather, minute splinters of ice, which penetrated everywhere. The temperature dropped with great rapidity, until the mercury indi-cated 18 degrees below zero, a drop of about

0 degrees. The horse cars and cable cars were quickly crowded to the utmost capacity by citizens anxious to reach home before the storm became any worse; but by 7 o'clock all travel was suspended. The snow drifted everywhere, and the streets presented a gloomy

and deserted appearance.

During the afternoon a great number of people had taken advantage of the mild weather and heavy snowfall, and several deighing parties were organized. party of about 800 people, in about 150 sieigns, had started for Council Bluffs, and the greatest fears were entertained of the safety of the pleasure seekers. They all reached their homes, cithough many of them had thrilling experiences and had narow escapes from reczing.
Railroad traffic was entirely suspended and

telegraph communication was cut off for a time. Reports from other points indicated that the storm had covered the entire north-west and the upper Mississippi valley. In northern Montana and Dakota the temperaturn fell to 42 degrees below zero, and every point west of Chicago reported temperature below zero, with enow and wind. The suffering among the poorer classes in the city and arjong all classes in the rural districts, was very great. A large number of casualties were reported and the fingers and

toes which were frozen and amputated were lmost beyond computation.
The storm had exhausted its fury in Omaha by daylight of the next morning and the affairs of the day gradually assumed their normal condition, but the great storm has been a topic of conversation ever since

With reference to the recent Council Bluffs confiagration, it is of interest to know that the \$78,000 insurance on the Dears, Wells & Co. stock has been paid in full-\$13,000 on building. The compan as paid Shugart Co. \$1,302 on \$1,500 insarance. The small damages have all been adjusted and paid.

An ordinance introduced into the city council of Kansas City proposes to increase the life and accident agents' licenses from The Germania of New York retired from

the states of Kansas and Nebraska at the ending of the year just closed. It is stated on the best authority that every fire insurance company represented in Omaha showed a good profit for the year

E. U. Hopkins, business manager of the Underwriters Review, published at Des Parls, from Southampton, brought \$2,960,500 Moines, was in the city last week in the in gold, which was transferred to the bank interest of his paper. W. E. Hitchcock of vaults in this city.

Don't Be Swindled

saving afew cents, when you can buy the PUREST drugs and medicines at the largest, oldest and most reliable drug store in the city at lower prices than at any other store for same quality goods. It does not pay to buy adulterated drugs. Bring your prescriptions to us and save from 40 to 60 per cent. We take great care in filling prescriptions and use only the purest in

Reduced price on every patent medicine

Goodman Drug Company



WOOL SOAP

Saworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicage 3 Chatham St., Boston, 63 Leonard St., New York.

the Review for the state of Nebraska The recent difficulty encountered by City Treasurer Edwards in having his surety company bond approved by the city has attracted the attention of insurance people all over the United States. The competitors of the company which put up the Edwards bond have had Mayor Bemis' message explaining why he refused to approve the bond reprinted from The Bee and are circulating it where they think it may do their culating it where they think it may do their

Acts at once, never fails, One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma and that fever-ish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that pro-duces immediate results.

Brought Gold from Europe. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- The steamship